

ported 94 percent of women now have some knowledge of family planning.

All these are signs that the Philippines could become a more important consumer market by the end of this century, if the political situation becomes more stable.

Bangladesh

The following report is taken from *Asian and Pacific Census Forum*, a newsletter of the East-West Population Institute.

Processing of the 1981 Bangladesh population census has been completed. In all, there are 36 tables: 5 on household characteristics, 19 on population characteristics, and 12 on household and population characteristics by community/village.

Some highlights are shown in the accompanying table.



Africa

The Gambia

Banjul, capital of The Gambia, is the heart of that country's economic activities. In the early 1800s, Banjul was an important trading post. Its sheltered deep-water port attracted merchant ships and spurred the town's steady growth.

The pull of economic opportunities in modern Banjul has resulted in congestion and sanitation problems. The

average urban growth rate in The Gambia is almost twice the national average of 2.8 percent a year, according to The World Bank. The Greater Banjul population, which is currently 15 percent of the country's total, is growing at an annual rate of 8 percent. Demographers at The World Bank forecast that in the mid-1990s, Greater Banjul's share of the urban population will be 70 percent. Conditions are already a strain on the city's network of roads, and drainage, water, and sanitation facilities.

However, about 450 hectares of land in and around Banjul are being improved with the expectation of benefiting 80,000 people. The largest retail market in the country, The Albert Market, will also be enlarged.

According to The World Bank, "The Albert is typical of Africa's special brand of open-air markets. Brimming with life, the market overflows with an unending array of goods — groundnut soap, T-shirts, yellow and pink kola nuts, a variety of wares from China, and every conceivable food item. On-the-spot tailors stock miles of multi-colored fabric, ready to fashion a bou-bou, the traditional toga-like garb, 'while-u-wait.' The market is an important tourist attraction in downtown Banjul. It also accounts for about 40 percent of the entire country's retail trade."

The International Development Association, The World Bank affiliate, is supporting an upgrading of The Albert with \$11.5 million in credit which will allow improvement of sanitation facilities, and new floors, gutters, roofing, ventilation, and paint for the sheds.

Sudan

Sudan has more land area than any other country in Africa. The United Nations estimates the mid-1983 population of Sudan at 20 million, ranking it seventh among African nations and fourth within Northern Africa (after Egypt, 45 million; Morocco, 22 million; and Algeria, 21 million). The age distribution is extremely young with over 47 percent of the population in the 0-14 age group. There are substantial differences in the age-sex composition of urban and rural areas. People under age 15 account for 50 percent of the rural population, compared with

The Population of Bangladesh: 1981

	Total	Urban	Rural
Population			
Total	87,119,965	13,227,625	73,892,340
Male	44,919,191	7,369,852	37,549,339
Female	42,200,774	5,857,773	36,343,001
Median age	17	—	—
Males per 100 Females	106	126	103
Literacy (aged 5 and older)			
Total	23.8%	40.7%	20.6%
Male	31.0%	48.6%	27.3%
Female	16.0%	30.3%	13.7%
Religious Composition			
Muslim	75,486,980	11,499,998	63,986,982
Hindu	10,570,245	1,530,745	9,039,500
Buddhist	538,331	102,723	435,608
Christian	274,481	66,640	207,841
Other	249,928	27,519	222,409
Marital Status (aged 10 and older)			
Never married	19,567,340	3,705,226	15,862,114
Married	34,602,996	5,306,912	29,296,084
Widowed/Divorced	3,998,533	486,883	3,511,650
Economically Active (aged 10 and older)			
Total	27%	31%	26%
Male	50%	52%	50%
Female	3%	4%	3%
Attending School			
Total	22%	31%	20%
Male	27%	34%	26%
Female	17%	27%	15%
Number of Households	15.1 million	2.2 million	12.9 million
Average Household Size	5.7	5.9	5.7
Average Annual Growth Rate	2.3%	—	—
Estimated Underenumeration	3.3%	7.6%	2.6%

43 percent in the urban areas. There is also an excess of men in urban areas and of females in rural areas, mainly because men are more likely to migrate to the cities.

Results from the 1979 Sudan Fertility Survey indicate that there has been a trend toward later marriage among Sudanese women. The average age at marriage has risen from 19.3 years in 1973 to 21.3 years in 1978. The proportion of women remaining single until age 20 increased from 21 percent to 43 percent in the last decade. Among women aged 45 to 49 who were interviewed for the Fertility Survey, 36 percent first married before their 15th birthday, while among the youngest (aged 15 to 19) only 8 percent married that young.

Marriage patterns very considerably, however, among different socioeconomic groups, as well as by place of residence or region. Women with at least primary education marry approximately seven years later than those with no schooling, and four years later than those with some elementary education. The difference in median age at marriage is two years between rural and urban women with the latter marrying later. There are also significant regional variations, shown on the table.

Even with the later marriages, however, a decline in fertility has not yet occurred. The fertility rate has probably increased from 6.8 children per woman in 1973 when the census was

Marriage Patterns in Sudan: 1979

Characteristics	Median age at first marriage	Of all women aged 20-24, percent ever married	Percent of women whose first marriage was dissolved	Percent remarried of those whose first marriage was dissolved
PLACE OF RESIDENCE				
Urban	21.4	50.9	16.3	53.2
Rural	19.4	69.6	18.0	62.4
REGION				
Khartoum	21.5	52.7	12.7	61.7
Northern	21.4	49.0	24.2	45.3
Eastern	20.1	69.4	13.9	45.1
Central	19.7	63.1	17.0	51.0
Kordofan	19.6	60.1	19.4	68.4
Darfur	18.1	80.6	20.0	78.1
LEVEL OF EDUCATION				
No schooling	17.2	77.2	19.3	62.0
Incomplete primary	19.8	58.0	11.1	48.6
Primary and over	24.0	33.6	6.3	18.8
SUDAN (All)	19.6	63.6	17.5	60.1

Source: The Sudan Fertility Survey 1979, A Summary of Findings (WFS, 1982).

taken, to even closer to 7 children per woman by 1979 when the Fertility Survey was completed. Thus, while marrying later, women are having children at just about the same rate as in the past, and any differences in childbearing patterns can be exclusively attributed to the young, educated, urban women — who, in Sudan, are a small minority.

While the differences in fertility and in average household size are relatively

narrow, the opposite is generally true for broader indicators of development. A full 90 percent of urban households have piped water (either inside or outside), compared with 24 percent of rural households. Two of every three urban households have a radio, and 22 percent have one or more television sets. In the rural areas, in contrast, only 27 percent of all households have a radio and televisions are a rarity indeed, found in less than 1 percent of rural households.

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side. Members are encouraged to see themselves as working together to cope with a difficult situation, rather than simply enjoying each other's company," according to the authors.

Emotions between family members, even spouses, are kept bottled up, but when conflicts do erupt between spouses they rarely lead to divorce. In fact, the authors say, divorce is less likely now than it was before the 1949 revolution.

While Westerners tend to think of the Chinese elderly as the recipients of automatic respect, relations between generations have changed in modern China. Older people are less in control and are now required to

do more chores around the home so that the younger people of both sexes can work. There is, however, still an obligation to support elderly parents.

Even though the government advocates equality, there is still a traditional division of labor among men and women, with women performing most of the home and child care chores.

Martin Whyte and William Parish describe the changes that are taking place in China as "evolutionary rather than revolutionary."

"The tendency to form nuclear families, the decline in fertility, and the decreasing power of the aged are common trends toward more 'conjugal' family forms occurring world-

wide. So we might again argue that to a considerable extent official policies and the distinctive urban environment created by the Chinese Communists have simply accelerated changes that could have been expected to occur as a result of industrialization, urbanization, and other forms of modern social change."

Coming Next Month:

- Switzerland: Where chocolate is serious, but so is business
- How the creation of states has affected population growth in Nigeria

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

ESCAP is the regional commission of the United Nations for Asia and the Pacific. It is one of several organizations that provide population and statistical data and produce regular analyses of the region it serves.

ESCAP is headquartered in Bangkok, Thailand. It has had a population program since 1969 and its effectiveness is evident in the way population growth has come under control in many of the Asian/Pacific countries. The population activities of ESCAP are based on two principles. The first is that governments should have the facts about the size, complexity, and significance of the population problems they face in the future. The second is that population problems must be dealt with as part of an overall process of economic and social development.

Population activities are centered in three sections of the Population Division — general demography, fertility and family planning, and clearinghouse and information, which includes the reference center.

The two activities of most interest to International Demographics' readers are probably general demography and the clearinghouse and information service.

Currently the general demography division is publishing a country monograph series based on the current population situation in each country. Monographs published so far include Hong Kong, Korea, Thailand, Sri Lanka, the Philippines, Nepal, Bangladesh, Australia and India. Monographs in preparation are Japan, Malaysia, Indonesia and New Zealand. Reports on island countries are also being published. So far, American Samoa, Papua New Guinea and Cook Islands have been completed. Work is in progress on Fiji and Solomon Islands.

The country monograph on India provides an example of the type of information each contains. Besides data from the 1981 census, basic statistics on the age and sex composition,

marital status, fertility, mortality, density, urbanization, and the social composition of the Indian population, the monograph also explores population growth and food supplies, law and population, including such issues as dowry and polygamy and polyandry, population growth and educational development, and a special chapter on the status of women in India. Each monograph also evaluates the comparability and reliability of data collected in censuses and surveys, and describes sources of data.

The monograph on India contains 414 pages, including many tables and charts. The Australian monograph comes in two volumes, a total of nearly 600 pages. Projections are shown for many categories including total population by age and sex, and in some monographs for such items as school enrollment.

ESCAP also publishes an annual data sheet giving the latest population estimate, average annual growth rate, birth and death rates, total fertility rate, male and female life expectancy, infant mortality, percent of the population between the ages of 0 and 14, percent aged 65 and over, the density of population, and population projections to the year 2000.

Besides the monograph and report series, the general demography section has recently completed a comparative study of the relationships of migration and urbanization to development and is starting a comparative study on demographic-economic model-building for Indonesia, Japan, and South Korea, and a study on mortality in Asia (in conjunction with the World Health Organization).

At the regional level, the clearinghouse serves as a central source of information and a monitor of regional trends in population activities. At the national level, the clearinghouse is the link among population centers in the Asian and Pacific member countries, a catalyst in en-

couraging and helping individual countries to build up their own population information resources, and a coordinator of population activities for ESCAP.

The Reference Center within the clearinghouse provides information packages to answer specific questions, refers users to primary sources, keeps users current on population research in other geographic regions, and maintains a computerized database and bibliographic service. The Reference Center is the main resource for population information in the ESCAP region. It is used by researchers, decision-makers, and educators as its main responsibility to build up and maintain an information base through acquisition, processing, storage, and retrieval of population-related information.

Besides the monographs and the data sheet, clearinghouse publications that may interest business researchers are the monthly news-sheet *Population Headliners*, quarterly *Asian-Pacific Population Programme News (APPN)*, *Inventory of Selected Local Family Planning Programme Experiences in Countries of the ESCAP Region* and a semi-technical series called, *Population Research Leads*.

Population publications from ESCAP are not for sale, but complimentary copies are sent to government departments, key officials working in the field of population, academics, and libraries of population institutions. Priority in distribution is given to ESCAP countries in the Asian and Pacific region, according to Helen K. Kolbe, chief of the Clearinghouse and Information Section of the Population Division.

International Demographics has copies of many of the ESCAP publications that contain information relevant to business research, and readers may contact us for detailed information. Information requests may also be addressed to Mrs. Kolbe at ESCAP.

The address for the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific is The United Nations Building, Rajadamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand. Telephone 2829161-200. Telex 82392 ESCAP TH. Cable ESCAP Bangkok.

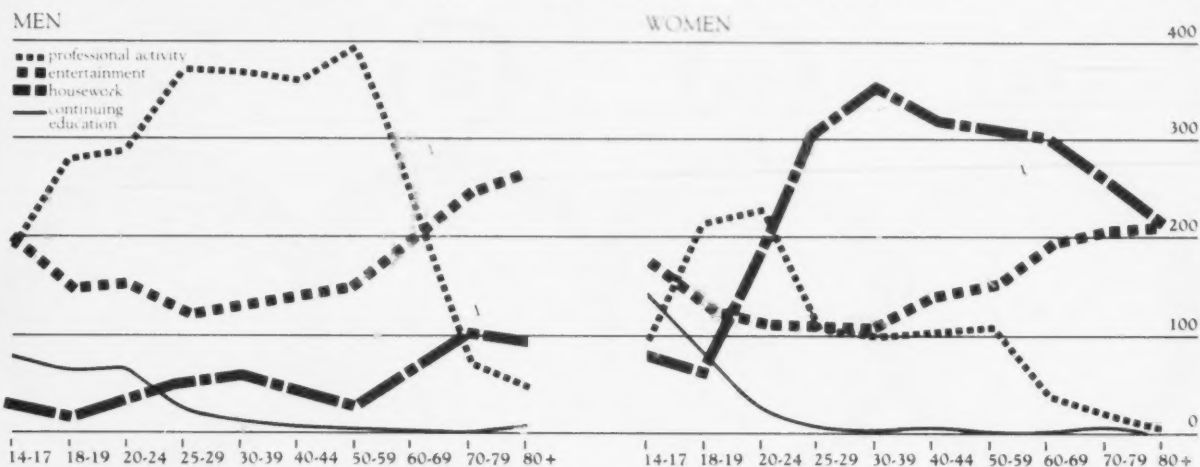
—Doris Walsh

INTERNATIONAL DEMOGRAPHICS

July 1984 Vol. 3, No. 6

How the Swiss Spend Their Time; Men and Women Aged 14-80+, 1979

(in minutes per day)



Country Profile Switzerland

Switzerland stands for the finer things in life. Whether it's precision watchmaking, deluxe chocolate, or jet-set skiing, the Swiss name is a trademark of distinction. Depending on one's tax bracket, the country is also known for its international banking system. Zurich is the site of about three-quarters of the world's gold transactions.

For those with only slightly less expensive tastes, there's still time to sign up for the "Chocolate Lovers' Tour of Switzerland," departing from New York on October 20th.

Chocolate is serious business in Switzerland. The Swiss consume 22

pounds per person annually compared to a paltry 9 pounds consumed by Americans. In 1980, two Swiss employees of a chocolate company were arrested for trying to sell 40 chocolate recipes to the Chinese and Russians.

Population Growth

The population of Switzerland on January 1, 1983 was 6.4 million. This total included 5.5 million Swiss and 960,000 foreigners. In 1973, the foreign population constituted 17 percent of the total, and by 1983 they were 15 percent of the country's population.

Although many Western European nations are dependent on foreign labor, no other major country relies on foreigners as heavily as Switzerland. In 1975, 20 percent of the Swiss labor force was composed of year-round foreign workers, compared with 11 percent of the French, 10 percent of the German, and 8 percent.

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COUNTRY PROFILE: SWITZERLAND

Around the World

Statistical Tables Now Available From Census Bureau

The U.S. Bureau of the Census is unbundling its international database to make more demographic data available to the public as well as to other government agencies.

The Census Bureau's international database includes 94 tables for 202 countries, although not all data are available for every country. Documentation and source notes are included with each table.

Printed copies of the statistical tables are now available. The first ten tables are free. After that, the charge is 25 cents for each table with a minimum purchase of \$5.00 per order. A table request form is available from Greg Nowakowski at the address below.

Also available for purchase is a machine-readable tape file which is an extract of *World Population 1983*, the Census Bureau's most recent publication of international data. A machine-readable tape of all data in *World Population 1983* will be available in October 1984. Cost of either tape is \$140.

The database is also on-line, but only to federal government agencies. Federal agencies receive up to 40 hours of free access time. After that, access is \$7.00 per hour. So far, 16 federal users have signed up.

For more information about any of the international data products described above, contact Greg Nowakowski, Center for International Research, Scuderi Building 409, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233; telephone (301) 763-4286.

Guest Workers Add Value To West Germany

Once a country begins to depend on foreign workers, it is hard to stop.

West Germany, for example, is prohibiting the entrance of new guest workers and encouraging ones already in the country to leave. But

the emigration of guest workers would have serious consequences for the nation's industries, according to Liselotte Funcke, Federal Commissioner on Resident Foreigners.

Funcke said a study finds that a repatriation rate of 75 percent would affect the construction industry, mass transit, hospitals, and day-care centers.

Statistics show that foreign workers, on average, pay more into social security, health and unemployment insurance, and child support programs than they receive in benefits, Funcke said.

Dutch Direct Mail

There is a growing interest in direct mail in the Netherlands. Each of the 5.5 million Dutch households receive eight to ten pieces of direct mail a week from local businessmen because that is the cheapest way to advertise.

A Post Office survey found that people didn't mind receiving direct mail from their local merchants, perhaps because there is a more personal relationship between customer and retailer. The items that sell best by mail, in order, are clothing, books, crafts and hobby materials, housewares, and records and tapes. Service industries such as banks and insurance have also begun to expand their direct mailings in the Netherlands.

British Social Survey

The Consortium of Social Science Organizations reports in its May *Washington Update* that a British research group is planning to conduct an annual survey of social attitudes in Britain, modeled on the U.S. General Social Survey.

Unlike the General Social Survey conducted by the National Opinion Research Center, the British survey is designed with a longitudinal panel as well as annual cross-sectional surveys.

The *Update* reports, "The principal investigator of the British project, Dr. Roger Jewell of Social and

Community Planning Research in London, expressed the belief that the survey would become increasingly useful to social scientists over time. He pointed out the advantages afforded to U.S. scholars by the availability of continuing social data bases, and noted, 'while in the U.S. it can be shown that attitudes to racial prejudice have changed in the past 20 years, here we cannot even tell if the Brixton riots have intensified or softened British attitudes to racism.'"

Canadian Census

A recent edition of *Canada Today*, a newsletter from the Canadian Embassy, describes the findings of the 1981 Canadian census. Unlike the U.S. census takers, the Canadians collect information on religion. And lest there be any doubt about their sense of humor, the section on the religious distribution within the country is headed "Sectual Preference." The newsletter is available only in the United States. You can get on the mailing list by writing to *Canada Today*, Canadian Embassy, 1771 N Street, NW, Room 300, Washington, DC 20036-2878.

Conferences

Details of the annual congress of the European Society for Opinion and Marketing Research from September 2 to 6 in Rome, Italy have been announced.

The Congress theme is "What We Have Learned from the Recession," and will include sessions on such topics as "Better Problem Definition," "Using New Technology," "Industrial Marketing Re-

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search," and "Developments in Social Research."

All sessions are conducted in English.

ESOMAR will also hold a conference in Nice, France, November 7-10 on the theme "Are Interviewers

Obsolete? Drastic Changes in Data Collection and Data Presentation."

Included among items of discussion will be the creation of specific databases, the role of the personal computer, stability of data, accessibility to data, and new technology

in qualitative research.

Information on both the annual congress and the November seminar is available from: ESOMAR Central Secretariat, J. J. Viottastraat 29, 1071 JP Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

What's Happening in Cabbagetown?

While total population statistics are important in determining whether a city is worth including in a market plan, the characteristics of neighborhoods are important to the location of retail outlets.

With nearly 600,000 people out of the metropolitan area's 3,000,000, the city of Toronto is an important Canadian market. But what about its neighborhoods? A book prepared by Statistics Canada for Toronto's 150th anniversary this year presents in-depth demographic data for 16 selected Toronto neighborhoods.

Of the neighborhoods examined, only Swansea and Grange Park grew in the decade between 1971 and 1981, when the most recent census was taken. In most neighborhoods, the population is not only shrinking, it is also aging. But in some, where renovations have attracted large groups of young professionals, the number of people between the ages of 25 and 34 is increasing while the younger and older groups are decreasing. The Annex and Grange Park are areas where the 25-to-34 age group is increasing.

The neighborhoods are also distinguished by their marital characteristics. Married couples are predominant in Swansea, Forest Hill, the Toronto Islands, North Parkdale, and The Beaches, while The Annex has the highest proportion of singles.

Income levels have shifted in the past ten years. During the decade, according to *Toronto 150, Portrait of a Changing City*, "the average family income in the leading neighborhood — Rosedale — jumped from \$26,933 to \$80,956."

The book describes the change that has taken place in Cabbagetown as one example:

Whereas the neighborhood was once "full of down-at-the-heel Victorian housing, with a cluster of high and low rise public housing to the south," renovation changed it.

"Young families and young singles with money and a taste for real estate took the rundown but still charming houses and created a prosperous community of sandblasted showcases. But below Gerrard Street, a kind of boundary line between the two personalities of Cabbagetown, there has been no dramatic change in lifestyle and income to match that in the northern part. . . . By 1981 families in the north

earned on average twice what families in the south did."

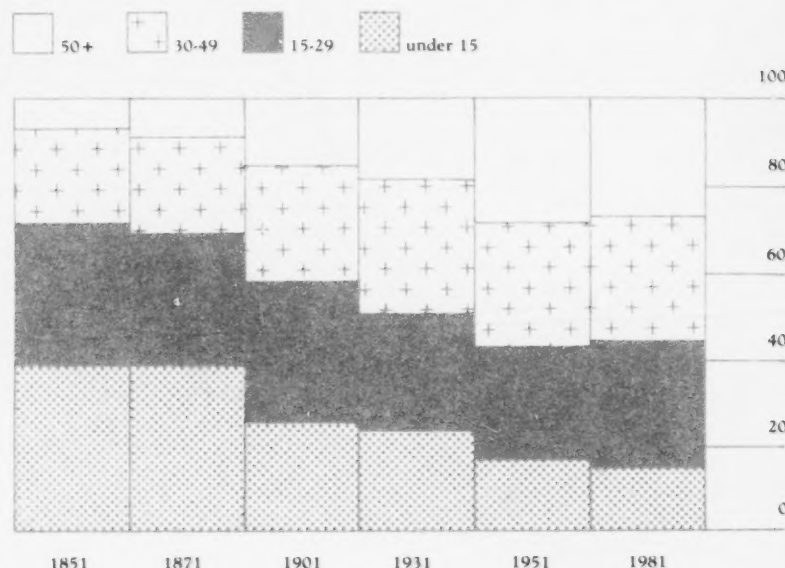
The neighborhoods are also distinctive in their occupational groups. Rosedale has managers and administrators and the Toronto Islands are home to artists and teachers.

Toronto is no exception to the usual rule of a high correlation between educational and income levels. Higher income neighborhoods have higher percentages of residents with university degrees.

Neighborhoods are just one of several topics included in the *Toronto 150* portrait.

Other subjects include migration, occupations, commuting, the economy, housing, consumption, leisure, crime, life expectancy, and travel. The book, *Toronto 150, Portrait of a Changing City*, can be ordered for \$9.95 from Statistics Canada, Publications Sales and Services, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 Canada.

Age Distribution in Toronto: 1851-1981



Switzerland/continued from p. 1

cent of the British labor forces. By 1983, 23 percent of the Swiss labor force were "Auslanders."

Switzerland's 1983 statistical yearbook reports two types of population counts. The one given above is the resident population as of January 1 each year. The other count is the average resident population for the entire year. Using this latter method, Switzerland's population in 1982 was 6.5 million, with 1 million foreigners. The population in 1973 was 6.4 million, and the proportion of foreigners fell from 18 percent to 16 percent between 1973 and 1982.

Either technique of counting the population results in the same low rate of natural increase. With a birth rate of 11.6 and a death rate of 9.2 in 1982, the rate of natural increase was only 0.2 percent per year. This was a decline from a 1972 birth rate of 14.3 and a death rate of 8.8. Even ten years ago, the Swiss birth rate was well below the current U.S. birth rate of 16 per 1,000 population.

Although foreign residents are a large proportion of the Swiss population, immigration to the country is nearly offset by emigration from the country. In 1982, for example,

255,000 persons immigrated to Switzerland and 232,000 persons emigrated, for a net immigration of 23,000 persons (less than 1 percent of the population). Thus the net migration rate (immigration minus emigration) was almost the same as the rate of natural increase.

With such a low growth rate, the Swiss population will not double for another 315 years. Estimates are that Switzerland will actually lose population in the future. Its population for the year 2000 is projected to be 6.3 million, and will have dropped to 5.7 million by 2020.

Regions and Cities

Switzerland is composed of 23 cantons (or states) with a long history of independence. The cantons of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden (now Oberwalden and Nidwalden) banded together in 1291 to form the first Swiss Confederation; others joined in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries. Nine relative newcomers were added in the 19th century. Separatist ethnic and linguistic pressures in the northern sector of Bern canton resulted in the independent establishment in 1979 of the Jura canton. Such political upheaval is uncharacteristic of Swiss tolerance of diversity, but the constitution was amended

to allow Jura its independent status as a canton.

The canton with the largest population is Zurich, with 1.1 million people in 1983 (18 percent of the total population). Twenty percent of all foreigners lived in Zurich in 1983. Bern, site of the capital city of Bern, is next largest with 919,000 persons. The smallest canton is Appenzell Inner Rhoden, with about 13,000 residents. Basel-Stadt has the highest population density (5,485 persons per sq. km.), while Graubunden has the lowest (23 persons per sq. km.).

The fastest growing regions were the German-speaking central cantons of Nidwalden and Zug, each of which grew by 12 percent between the 1970 and 1980 censuses. The Italian-speaking southern canton of Ticino grew next fastest at 8 percent. Nearly half the cantons (ten) lost population between 1970 and 1980. Zurich and Basel-Stadt experienced the greatest net out-migration in 1983, while Vaud and Ticino had the greatest in-migration.

Switzerland is about 60 percent urbanized. The largest city, Zurich, had 364,000 residents in 1983. Four other cities had populations of 100,000 or more: Basel, Geneva, Bern, and Lausanne. Twelve cities ranged in size from 30,000 to 99,999 people. Switzerland has many small towns, and 57 percent of the population lives in places with fewer than 10,000 inhabitants. Twelve percent of the population lives in villages of fewer than 1,000 people.

The five cities with 100,000 or more inhabitants lost 12 percent of their population between 1970 and 1980, and the four cities with 50,000 to 99,999 people lost 9 percent of their population. The 20 places with 20,000 to 49,999 persons gained by 1 percent, while the 67 towns in the 10,000-to-19,999 range gained by 3 percent. Just as in the U.S. during the last decade, nonmetropolitan areas gained population while metropolitan areas lost population.

Language and Religion

Switzerland's pluralism is reflected by its recognition of three official languages: German, spoken by 65 percent of the population; French, spoken by 18 percent of all Swiss; and Italian, spoken by 12 percent of



*cities of 100,000 or more

the population. A fourth language, Romansch, is spoken by 1 percent of the population which lives mainly in the canton of Graubunden. French is the primary language of Jura, Vaud, and Fribourg, while Valais is split about evenly between French and German. Ticino and parts of Graubunden are Italian, and all other cantons are primarily German.

Most Swiss speak more than one language. Spoken Swiss-German differs considerably from regular spoken German, and varies from canton to canton and even from town to town. American businesses should recognize that advertising for the German market cannot be transferred directly to Switzerland because of differences in accents and phraseology. High German is the standardized written language used in broadcasting, on the stage, and in university lectures.

Aside from immigrant workers, there are no distinct ethnic or minority groups in Switzerland due to its long history of varied cultural influences. Originally inhabited by Helvetians, or Helvetic Celts, Switzerland was made part of the Roman Empire by Julius Caesar. After the decline of the Roman Empire, Switzerland was invaded repeatedly by Germanic tribes from the north. The country remained under German rule until independence in 1291.

Switzerland is about half Catholic and half Protestant. Linguistic and religious boundaries do not coincide but instead tend to offset one another. Thus there are Protestant majorities in the two French-speaking cantons of Vaud and Neuchatel. Geneva (French) is evenly divided between Protestants and Catholics, while about half the German-speaking cantons are Protestant and half are Catholic.

Not only cantons have a mixture of religions and languages. Switzerland is so thoroughly multicultural that it is common for husbands and wives to have different mother tongues and different religious beliefs. Among married Swiss couples counted in the 1980 census (excluding foreigners), 7 percent of German-speaking wives married husbands who spoke another language; 17 per-

cent of French-speaking wives married outside their major language group; and 23 percent of Italian-speaking wives had husbands whose mother tongue was different. There were 126,000 married Swiss couples (12 percent) in which spouses did not share the same major language.

A similar situation exists in regard to religion. Among all Swiss married couples in 1980, 18 percent of Protestant husbands had non-Protestant wives, and 16 percent of Catholic husbands had non-Catholic wives.

Switzerland enjoys a uniquely stable society in the face of such linguis-

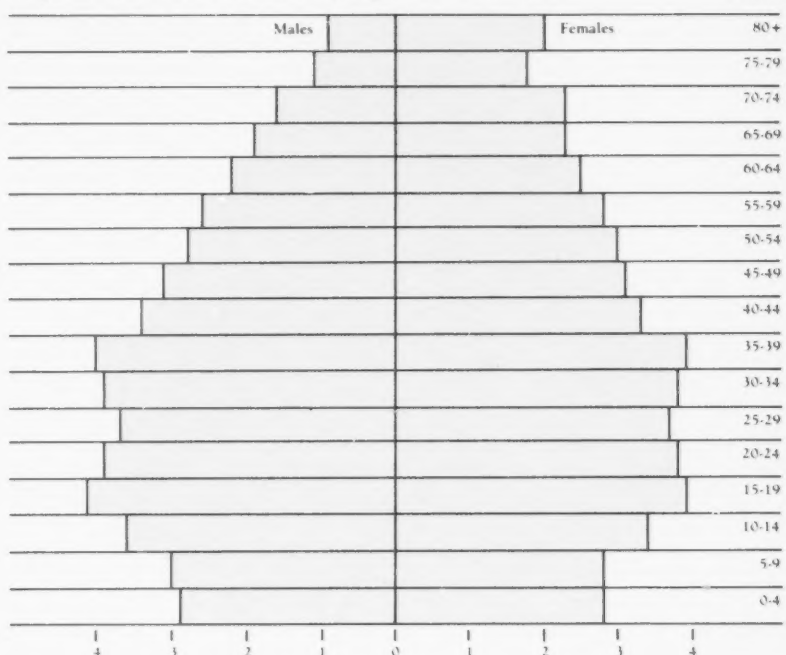
tic and religious diversity. This internal stability and its official policy of permanent neutrality in international matters highlights Switzerland's unusual status among nations.

Age Distribution

As with other industrialized nations, Switzerland's population is relatively old. The Swiss population is considerably older than the American population: Only 18 percent of all Swiss are under age 15 versus 23 percent of all Americans, and 14 percent of all Swiss are aged 65 and over

Population of Switzerland by Age and Sex: 1983

(in percent)



Age	Total	Male	Female
0-4	363,400	186,000	177,300
5-9	374,700	192,000	182,700
10-14	450,400	231,000	219,400
15-19	516,100	263,800	252,300
20-24	494,200	248,200	246,000
25-29	479,000	239,100	239,900
30-34	492,900	247,600	245,400
35-39	504,500	257,000	247,500
40-44	433,200	218,500	214,700
45-49	396,700	198,200	198,500
50-54	373,300	182,300	191,100
55-59	346,700	164,400	182,300
60-64	307,200	144,000	163,200
65-69	263,900	119,200	144,700
70-74	251,900	105,400	146,500
75-79	190,200	73,000	117,000
80+	184,800	59,200	125,700
All Ages	6,423,100	3,128,800	3,294,300

Cities With 30,000 + Inhabitants: January 1983

city	population
Zurich	363,600
Basel	179,700
Geneva	158,500
Bern	143,800
Lausanne	127,100
Winterthur	85,900
St. Gallen	74,200
Luzern	62,100
Biel	53,400
La Chaux-de-Fonds	36,700
Fribourg	36,400
Neuchâtel	33,300
Schaffhausen	34,400
Thun	36,500
Köniz	34,700
Bolligen	32,900
Chur	31,800

compared with 11 percent of Americans.

Differences in the age structure of native Swiss and foreigners are particularly pronounced at the older ages. Since most foreigners have come to the country to work, they tend to be of working age or younger. The proportion of foreigners under age 15 is greater than the proportion of Swiss (21 versus 18 percent) and

the proportion of foreigners aged 65 and over is considerably less (4 versus 16 percent).

One reason for the older Swiss population is an extremely low infant mortality rate. There were only 8 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 1982 compared with a rate of 11 in the U.S. Nidwalden had the highest infant mortality rate (20), while Schaffhausen had the lowest (2).

Life expectancy at birth is 70 years for men and 76 years for women. The leading cause of death in Switzerland is circulatory diseases (heart disease and arteriosclerosis), which accounted for 42 percent of the 59,000 deaths recorded in 1982. Twenty-one percent of all deaths were due to cancer. Violent deaths (including auto accidents, suicide, and other accidents) accounted for 8 percent of all deaths, while strokes accounted for 5 percent.

Households, Families, and Housing

There were 2.5 million Swiss households in 1981, with an average size of 2.5 persons per household. In

1970, there were 2 million households with an average size of 2.9 persons. The proportion of one-person households increased dramatically between the censuses of 1970 and 1980. Single persons comprised only 12 percent of all households in 1970 but 29 percent of all households by 1980. Two-person households grew from 18 percent to 30 percent of all households during the decade.

Larger households have declined over the past ten years. Three-person households dropped slightly, from 19 percent to 16 percent, while four-person households showed the most dramatic decline: from 36 percent to 16 percent. Five-person households dropped from 11 percent to 6 percent. Those with six or more persons remained stable at about 3 percent of all households.

In 1980, Switzerland had 2.4 million private households and 9,500 collective households. Family households numbered 1.6 million. A family household can include a husband and wife, a married couple with children, families with relatives, or families with nonrelatives. Households in which there was a married couple were 560,000 in 1980 (34 percent of all families), and couples with children numbered 846,000 (52 percent of all families). The remaining 14 percent consisted of various combinations of relatives and nonrelatives.

A total of 37,000 marriages were performed in 1982, about 43 percent to persons aged 25 to 29. Among newlyweds, 84 percent of the men and 86 percent of the women were marrying for the first time. Fourteen percent of men and 11 percent of women were previously divorced and a small fraction were widowed. There were 12,000 divorces granted in 1982, over 80 percent of which were on "grounds of irreparable differences."

The average number of children per woman is 1.5, close to 20 percent lower than the American rate of 1.8 children per woman. In 1980, Switzerland had 579,000 households with children under age 16 and 217,000 households with children under age 7. Approximately 5 percent of all children born in 1982 were illegitimate, up slightly from 4 percent in 1972.

Population of Cantons: January 1983

Canton	Population	Percent Change (1970-80)
Zurich	1,128,000	1.4
Bern	919,300	-0.4
Luzern	298,700	2.3
Uri	33,700	-0.6
Schwyz	98,700	5.7
Obwalden	26,700	5.5
Nidwalden	29,300	11.6
Glarus	36,200	-3.8
Zug	77,200	11.7
Fribourg	187,600	2.7
Solothurn	218,000	-2.7
Basel-Stadt	201,200	-13.2
Basel-Landschaft	221,200	7.3
Schaffhausen	69,800	-4.7
Appenzell A. Rh.	48,400	-2.9
Appenzell I. Rh.	12,900	-2.1
St. Gallen	394,600	2.0
Graubünden	171,000	1.6
Aargau	459,100	4.7
Thurgau	186,600	0.5
Ticino	271,200	8.3
Vaud	532,600	3.3
Valais	224,500	6.0
Neuchâtel	156,100	-6.4
Geneve	356,000	5.3
Jura	64,500	-3.4

The 1980 census recorded a total of 2.7 million housing units, 2.4 million of which were occupied at the time of the census (89 percent). Another 239,000 were secondary residences, and 70,000 were vacant. There were 1.8 million houses owned by one or more private individuals (68 percent of all housing). Ownership by companies or investors accounted for 22 percent of all housing. Seven percent of houses are owned by associations or foundations. The remaining 3 percent of the housing stock is communal housing.

Although 68 percent of all housing is owned by one or several individuals, this is not the same as the owner-occupancy rate. The relationship is actually almost the reverse. Sixty-seven percent of all Swiss rent the homes they live in; only 28 percent own their own homes. Another 2 percent of housing is occupied by a person owning one floor of a house, and 2 percent are occupied by managers or concierges as part of their jobs.

Swiss households are relatively uncrowded. Statistics on the number of persons per room show that 36 percent of dwellings have fewer than 0.5 persons per room and 53 percent have 0.5 to 1.0 persons per room. Another 8 percent of households fall in the 1.0 to 1.5 persons range.

Most houses in Switzerland have three or four rooms. In 1980, 55 percent of occupied dwellings had three or four rooms and 24 percent had five or more rooms. Only 21 percent of all units consisted of one or two rooms. Houses with three or four rooms accounted for the greatest growth in the housing stock between 1970 and 1980. These medium-sized houses grew by 22 percent during the decade, while smaller ones grew by 12 percent and larger ones by 13 percent.

Seven out of the nine largest cities, however, experienced a loss in their stock of housing with five or more rooms. Zurich, for example, had a 20 percent decline in its large units. Geneva and Lausanne were the only cities that experienced growth in the largest houses. All cities experienced growth in the small and medium-sized housing stock.

Education

The Swiss school system requires nine years of compulsory education, from age 6 or 7 to age 15 or 16. Students attend three to six years of primary school (depending on the canton) and go on to secondary school. Attendance is nearly 100 percent and the majority of students finish their formal education. Approximately 60 percent of males and 35 percent of females continue their education in an apprenticeship program for skilled trades or white-collar jobs. Only about 10 to 15 percent of students enter the Mittelschulen (gymnasias, lycees, or colleges) which prepare them for the Federal Maturity Certificates.

In the 1981/82 academic year 119,000 children were enrolled in preschool. Approximately 434,000 students were in elementary school, and 355,000 were in secondary schools. Secondary schools are divided into basic and accelerated programs and the majority of students (62 percent) are in accelerated programs. A large continuing education professional program enrolled 231,000 pupils in 1981, while 64,000 were in college.

The language of instruction is the same as that of the canton in which the school is located. Most cantons begin teaching a second language in the sixth or seventh grade. Students are expected to speak and write a second or third language in addition to their mother tongue. The general pattern is that French is studied in German and Italian Switzerland, while German is studied in French Switzerland.

Labor Force

Provisional results for 1982 recorded 3 million economically active Swiss, a slight decline of 0.3 percent from the size of the 1970 labor force. Economically active persons were 48 percent of the total population in 1980 and 72 percent of those aged 15 to 64. Foreigners were 23 percent of the labor force in 1982.

The Swiss economy is divided into three sectors. Sector 1 (primary) consists of agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fishing, and accounts for 7 percent of all those employed. Sector 2 (secondary or industrial) includes

mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, and water; and construction. It employs 39 percent of all workers. Sector 3 (tertiary) includes all other occupations such as wholesale and retail trade; transportation and communications; finance and business; community, social, and personal services; and all other nonclassified jobs. Sector 3 employed 54 percent of the labor force in 1982.

Women were 35 percent of the labor force in 1982, a slight increase from 34 percent in 1970. Women tend to be concentrated in Sector 3 of the economy. Seventy-one percent of working women were in Sector 3 versus 4 percent in agriculture and 24 percent in industry. Thirty-two percent of all Swiss women were in the labor force in 1980.

Italians are the largest single group of foreign workers. They numbered 296,000 in 1982, or 40 percent of the

Percent of Swiss Households Owning in 1980:

Item	%
Car	67
Moped	32
Motorcycle	6
Refrigerators	94
Freezer	54
Electric Cooker	81
Gas Cooker	19
Clothes Dryer	21
Toaster	55
Dishwasher	19
Food Processor	67
Coffee or Tea Maker	49
Washing Machine	56
Iron	98
Vacuum Cleaner	97
Room Air Conditioner	48
Television (any)	93
color	61
black and white	34
Radio (portable)	99
Video Recorder	2
Reel to Reel Tape Recorder	32
Tape/Cassette Recorder	82
Record Player	61
Music Center	38
Calculator (1979)	29
Electric Blanket (1979)	19
Electric Shaver	65
Sewing Machine (1979)	85
Wristwatch (% of adults)	100
Hair Dryer	77
Cigarette Lighter (1979)	32
Lawn Mower	29
power	21
Power Drill (1979)	49
Power Saw (1979)	18
Still Camera	82
Movie Camera	16

total. Spaniards were the next largest group (12 percent), French next (10 percent), then Germans (9 percent) and Austrians (4 percent). All other nationalities accounted for one-quarter of foreign workers. Men were 68 percent of all foreign workers in 1982. The number of workers from each country has remained approximately constant since the 1970s.

Income and Consumption

With the exception of some newly-rich oil countries in Southwest Asia, Switzerland has the highest per capita income in the world. With a per capita GNP of \$17,150 in 1982, it outranked all other European countries and the U.S. as well, where per capita GNP was \$12,530 in 1982. The Swiss save about 4 percent of their disposable income.

In addition to saving, the Swiss spend a great deal on consumer

goods. Two-thirds of all households owned a car in 1980, and one-third owned a moped. Most Americans think of Switzerland as a snowy ski retreat, but almost one-half of all households have room air conditioners.

Television ownership is almost universal, as is radio ownership. Eighty percent of households own a tape or cassette player. As one would expect in a country famous for watchmaking, 100 percent of all adults own a wristwatch.

There were 320 TVs per 1,000 inhabitants in 1980, up from 285 per 1,000 in 1976. There were 367 radios per 1,000 people, slightly higher than the 332 per 1,000 in 1976. There were 446 movie theaters in Switzerland in 1982, with seating capacity of 150,000 persons.

Switzerland has the highest number of newspapers per capita in the world. In 1980, there were 88 dailies, 169 non-dailies, and 1,550 periodicals. Average circulation of dailies was 2.5 million or about 400 newspapers per 1000 people.

The Swiss Statistical Yearbook has data on daily routines and leisure activities taken from a 1979 survey of 9,000 people. The survey showed that the Swiss sleep about nine hours a night, spend 30 to 40 minutes on personal hygiene, and nearly two hours a day eating and drinking. Men and women report similar schedules on these items. They differ, however, on the amount of time spent on housework and paid employment. Women spend an average of 4.5 hours per day on housework (versus 40 minutes for men), while men spend an average of 5.1 hours at work outside the home (versus 1.7 hours for women). Both men and women spend about an hour a day visiting friends and one to two hours on entertainment.

The Swiss watch a little over one hour of television a day, and listen to 20 minutes of radio. Reading takes up about half an hour, and hobbies another half hour. Sports occupy 20 minutes of a man's day and 13 minutes of a woman's day. Attending meetings and events and seeing people takes 15 to 30 minutes each day, and getting around to all these places (i.e., driving or walking)

takes 40 minutes. All in all, the Swiss estimate they spend about six hours a day in some leisure activity.

Sources of Information

The *Statistical Yearbook of Switzerland* is published annually by the Office of Federal Statistics in Basel. The most recent edition is for 1983 and contains some statistics up to 1982. Comparative data from the 1980 and previous censuses are included. The volume is published in French and German.

An interesting book reviewing Switzerland's history of cultural pluralism is Carol L. Schmid's *Conflict and Consensus in Switzerland* (1981), published by the University of California Press at Berkeley. The 198-page hardback costs \$22.50 and contains chapters on ethnicity, politics, the educational system, and guest worker problems.

U.S. sources of data include the Department of State's Background Notes (August 1982), No. 8132; the Overseas Business Report (April 1981), No. OBR81-07 (\$1.25); and the Foreign Economic Trends Profile (April 1983), FET 83-032 (\$1.75). All copies can be ordered from the U.S. Government Printing Office. The contact person for Switzerland at the U.S. Census Bureau is Godfrey Baldwin at (301) 763-4221.

—Daphne Spain

Daphne Spain is International Demographics' Washington correspondent.

Economically Active Population by Industry Group, 1982

Industry	Workers
Agriculture	213,600
Manufacturing	1,174,000
Food Products	95,900
Liquor & Tobacco	14,700
Textiles	41,200
Apparel	45,000
Woodworking	62,000
Graphic Arts	59,600
Oil Refining/Products	70,200
Metals & Extraction	168,600
Machine Tools, Autos	252,000
Watches, Jewelry	55,300
Other	85,000
Construction	194,700
Utilities	29,800
Services	1,645,600
Wholesale, brokers	125,300
Retail	289,400
Banks	95,600
Insurance	45,400
Real Estate	11,800
Transport, Shipping, Warehousing	128,800
Hotels, Restaurants	177,100
Telecommunications	60,000
Public Administration, Education	230,000
Public Health	169,300
Consulting Services, Business Services	113,400
Community & Public Service	50,100
Other Services	149,400
Total	3,033,200

Coming Next Month:

Profile: Greater Sao Paulo—a neighborhood analysis of the socioeconomic characteristics of the world's fifth largest metropolitan area.

How Third World rural areas can benefit socially and economically from the telephone communications satellites will bring.

Population Redistribution in Nigeria

Nigeria has about 80 million people in a land area of 356,669 square miles. Its population growth rate is estimated at 3.6 percent a year, one of the highest in Africa. In addition to its size and rapid population growth, Nigeria has always had a problem with population distribution.

Historically, Nigeria's rural population moved to the four regional capitals and the federal capital — Kaduna, Ibadan, Enugu, Benin City, and Lagos, with Lagos the favored destination. The cities offered wage employment, educational opportunities, proximity to government services, and a better lifestyle. Until 1967, Lagos' population was growing at about 12 percent a year.

But in 1967, the government created 12 states and named new capitals for them and migration patterns began to change. In the late 1970s, the 12 states were reorganized into 19 states, again each with its own capital.

One of the most important effects of the new states was to open up more paths to occupational mobility and job opportunities. The new state capitals reduced labor surpluses in the federal and regional capitals by providing other destinations to Nigeria's rural exodus.

The World Bank estimates that the percentage of urban population in cities of over 500,000 people increased from 22 percent in 1960, just before the first creation of new states, to 57 percent in 1980. Also, the number of cities of more than a half million residents increased from 2 in 1960 to 9 in 1980. Urban population as a percentage of total population has increased from 13 percent in 1960 to an estimated 20 percent in 1980.

People are attracted to the state capitals for many reasons.

continued

**Table I Regional Population
(1963 Census)**

Region	Population	Capital	Population
Western*	10,265,846	Ibadan	627,379
Eastern	12,344,462	Enugu	138,457
Mid-West	2,535,839	Benin	100,694
Northern	29,808,659	Kaduna	149,910

*Including Lagos (the federal capital)

Source: Nigeria Population Census, 1963.

Table II Estimated Population of Each State Capital

State	Capital	Population 1963	Population 1975
Anambra	Enugu	138,457	187,000
Imo	Owerri*	136,234	—
Banchi	Banchi*	37,778	134,462
Borno	Maiduguri	53,967	189,000
Gongola	Jimeta*	36,291	—
Benue	Makurdi*	53,967	138,967
Plateau	Jos	38,527	90,402
Niger	Minna*	23,084	59,988
Sokoto	Sokoto*	47,643	89,817
Ogun	Abeokuta*	187,292	253,000
Ohdo	Akure	38,853	71,106
Oyo	Ibadan	627,379	847,000
Bendel	Benin City	100,694	136,000
Cross River	Calabar	46,705	76,418
Kaduna	Kadmer	149,910	202,000
Kano	Kano	295,432	399,000
Kwara	Ilorin	208,546	282,000
Lagos	Ikeja	9,073	—
Rivers	Port Harcourt	179,563	242,000

*Became state capital in 1976.

Sources: UN Estimates (July 1, 1975); Nigeria Population Census, 1963.

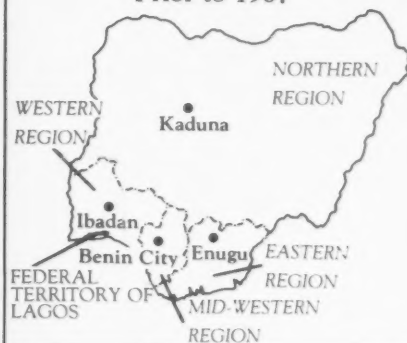
Table III Population Estimates of Each of the New States

State	Area (sq. km)	1963 (000s)	1977 (000s)	1979 (000s)	1981 (000s)
Anambra	19,233	3,051	5,007	5,484	5,901
Imo	10,675	4,069	6,799	7,315	7,871
Bauchi	67,647	2,444	4,083	4,393	4,727
Borno	105,106	3,229	5,394	5,804	6,245
Gongola	99,245	2,683	4,483	4,824	5,190
Benue	74,339	1,837	3,069	3,302	3,553
Plateau	29,193	1,898	3,172	3,413	3,672
Niger	74,240	1,219	2,037	2,192	2,358
Sokoto	94,470	1,882	3,144	3,383	3,640
Ogun	17,409	2,845	4,764	5,114	5,502
Ondo	21,138	5,305	8,864	9,537	10,262
Oyo	36,818	2,789	4,660	5,014	5,395
Bendel	38,535	2,789	4,660	5,014	5,395
Cross River	28,361	2,867	4,790	5,154	5,546
Kaduna	70,206	4,014	6,706	7,215	7,764
Kano	43,069	6,074	10,147	10,918	11,748
Kwara	74,339	1,275	2,130	2,292	2,466
Lagos	3,576	2,127	3,550	3,823	4,113
Rivers	18,090	1,653	2,762	2,972	3,198

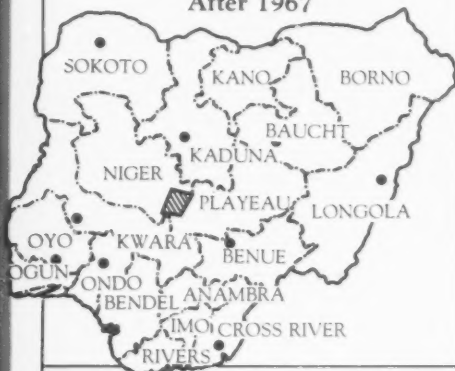
Note: Population estimation is based on assumed growth rate of 3.73%.

Source: West Africa, 20 August 1979.

NIGERIA Prior to 1967



NIGERIA After 1967



—The growth of industry and the proliferation of jobs in the new states.

—An improved base of support for all states' physical infrastructure.

—Decentralization of services to all 19 states. For example, the state capitals each have radio and television services. There were 450,000 television receivers in use in 1980 compared with 53,000 in 1969.

—The proliferation of higher educational institutions, hospital and technical colleges.

In order to encourage the redistribution of population for the best balance of people and resources for a desired standard of living, the states need to continue to create job opportunities that are attractive to secondary school and post-secondary school graduates, decentralize government and non-government services in each state, decentralize industries related to agriculture, and accelerate rural development. •

—Akinwumi Adebayo

The author is with the Department of Sociology at Kansas State University.

Publications

Population Policy Briefs: Current Situation in Developing Countries by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, 1984, 54 pp. Order from United Nations Publications, United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10007.

This U.N. report contains brief summaries of the current perceptions and policies on population growth, fertility, mortality, international migration, and population distribution of nearly 180 countries. The summaries are based largely on replies to the Fifth Population Inquiry Among Governments, material contained in the Population Policy data bank of the U.N., national development plans and publications.

Israel's Population: The Challenge to Pluralism by Dov Friedlander and Calvin Goldschneider, April 1984, Washington, D.C.: Population Reference Bureau, 38 pp., \$4.00 single copy. Order from Circulation Department, Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 2213 M Street N.W., Washington, DC 20037.

Jews are sure to remain the overwhelming majority of Israel's population over the next 30 years, despite high Arab fertility and dwindling Jewish immigration. But if Israel annexes the West Bank and Gaza Strip which it has occupied since its victory over Jordan, Egypt, and Syria in the Six Day War of 1967, the Jewish population share of "Greater Israel" could be as low as 50 percent in 2015, say Dov Friedlander and Calvin Goldschneider. This shift could add fuel to the ever-simmering Israel-Arab conflict in the Middle East, say the two authors, especially if Israel chooses not to extend full citizens' rights to Arabs of the West Bank and Gaza, who now number 1.2 million versus the 3.4 million Jews and 690,000 Arabs in Israel proper.

Friedlander and Goldschneider are both professors of demography

at Jerusalem's Hebrew University. This publication also discusses the shift in power that is probable as Jews of European or American origin are outnumbered by Oriental Jews. The latest Israeli data and the authors' new projections for the population of Israel and the Occupied Areas are included.

Planet Earth 1984-2034: A Demographic Vision by Leon F. Bouvier, 1984, Washington, D.C.: Population Reference Bureau Inc., 36 pp., \$4 single copy. Order from Circulation Department, Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 2213 M Street N.W., Washington, DC 20037.

This is a sometimes whimsical, but usually serious, view of what the world could look like 50 years from now. Unlike other PRB bulletins, this one represents Leon Bouvier's vision rather than relying on an analysis using standard demographic techniques and data sources.

Bouvier describes his view of how the service/information societies, industrialized nations, developing countries, and least developed countries' populations will look by 2034.

World Population 1983 — Recent Demographic Estimates for the Countries and Regions of the World, Washington, D.C.: Bureau of the Census, 586 pp., \$13.00 (Stock No. 003-024-05691-7). Order from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

Demographic data for 202 countries are detailed in this volume which includes the reported census figures, the adjusted population based on an evaluation of the reported data by census bureau analysts, birth and death rates, the annual growth rate, life expectancy at birth, infant mortality rate, percent urban, percent of labor force in agriculture, percent literate, and 1983 estimates of population, birth and death rates, and rate of growth.